New York Lancet in Boston

Persons wishing to subscribe to the "New York Lar cet," in Boston, will please leave their names and addres at the office of the Herald, No. 8 State street, where sin gle copies will also be for sale. REDDING, AGENT,

Trial of the Reverend Mr. Van Zandt.

By Pomeroy's Express from Rechester, we re ceived yesterday the proceedings of the Circuit Court of last Monday, in the trial of the Rev. Mr. Van Zandt. It consists principally of the speech of Mr. Sibley, the counsel of the Reverend defendantand it would seem that the verdict will be in his favor. It was expected that the case would be given to the jury on Wednesday morning. We shall re ceive the result probably to-morrow morning.

This trial has created a prodigious interest in this city-and the sale yesterday of the Weekly Herald was nearly 20,000 copies.

POSTSCRIPT.

By Pomeroy's Express from Rochester. We received last evening the following "Extra from the "Rochester Evening Post" of Wedner day, with the verdict from the Jury for Sophia Murdock, of \$3,000-a large amount truly !

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 5-6 o'cleck.
TRIAL OF REV. W. VAN ZANDT.—Judge Sampson addressed the Jury yesterday afternoon, in behalf of the plaintiff The Judge delivered a clear and sound charge, and the Jury retired about six o'clock. After an absence of some four hours, they returned a sealed verdict of \$3,000 for the plaintiff, (Sophia Murdock.)

The Senate did not sit on Friday, and the House of Representatives devoted the day to the reception of petitions; it was, however, mainly consumed by an irregular discussion on the subject of abolition petitions, which have been so framed, as, in some measure, to evade the 21st rule. Our Congressional report is interesting as a picture of a day wortheasly spent by our representatives.

of Temperance in Washington-Conversion of Mr. Marshall, the Distinguished Kentucky M. C.

The cause of temperance is making rapid pr gress in Washington, but no conquest has equalled that of the Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, a representative in Congress, from the State of Kentucky. This event, which will gladden so many hearts, took place on Friday, when Mr. Marshall signed a pledge drawn up for him in the House of Representatives, by the Hon. Mr. Briggs of Massachusetts. In the evening he attended a meeting of the Temperance Society, in the Lecture Room of the Medical Col-I ge, and made a public acknowledgment of the sten he had taken, and, in a pathetic strain, detriled the moving and immediate cause. In his peculiarly eloquent style, this gifted man drew an ap-Palling picture of the loathsomeness of drunkenness and the debasement of the form which God made in his own image; but its effects went beyond physical, to the intellectual part of man, a contemplation of which had alarmed him, and hence his public abandonment of the cause of so many woes. Never has the cause of temperance brought to its aid so brilliant an intellect, and his eloquence, now, doubtless, to be partially diverted from political partisanship to the cause of man's moral elevation, will find ample room and verge enough for its highest flights,'to charm and allure others from degradation to the pathway of social happiness, and intellectual

LATE FROM THE REPUBLIC OF YUCATAN. - We have received "El Siglo Diez v Nueve" the Boletin "Comercial" and "El Yucateco Libre" published in Yucatan, to the 10th ult.

It does not appear that that promising little Republic has again bent its neck to the yoke of Mexican despotism. The Yucatan swill not yield to the request of the Mexicans, except upon condition that Yucatan shall have her awn legislature to make her municipal laws-n -even then till she learns from Mexico that the consume on of '24 has been fully reestablished, and that all the other States may enjoy the same rights.

We learn that the Governor of Yucatan has issued a decree declaring a general pardon to all criminals confined in the prisons of the State, for offences other than murder, committed prior to the first of September last, and to all counterband dealers and persons guilty of assault in contraband cases, provided that such crimes should have been perpetrated before the 10th December, 1840. Fugitive criminals included in this amnesty, provided they give themselves up within three months from the date of its promulgation

The annexed letter we received by the Lucinda. What it contains is not so late as the above, but it is nevertheless interesting.

Merida de Yucaran Nov. 18, 1841.

Now for the news, such as it is. The declaration of independence has not yet taken place. Santa Ana has appointed commissioners to make terms with this State. The government is, therefore waiting the arrival, before declaring it, from motive waiting the arrival, before dectaining it, from motives of policy. They are at present virtually free. They have a government of their own, a tanif of their own imposition, and an army of their own. In fact, if they do not take it into their heads to go back to the confederation of '26, they are likely to become

the confederation of 26, they are likely to become a prosperous nation.

Mr. Stephens and companions left here for Umal on the 13th,—nothing is known here of his future course. Dr. Cabot, the naturalist, who accompanies him, has been astenishing the good people here with the surgical operation of strabismus, which appears to be as prevalent as infigurity here. which appears to be as prevalent an infirmity here, as the goitre in Switzerland. He had no less than six subjects on his table in one day, old and young, male and temale; among whom was old General Anaya, (late of Mexico, but now doing penance as an exile for his good services in her battles, (all an exile for his good services in her battles, (all of which operations were performed with great success; in fact, they made so many applications that he was obliged to "shut up shop," and drive

them off. on, other distinguished personages in this capital, is Commodore Rebeau, whilome com-mander of the Mexican fleet; but now, like most of best men of Mexico, an exile from

territory.

I have just recovered from a severe attack of the There are no Consuls at either this place or Campheche

Sisat, 20th November, 1841. Stall, 20th November, 1841.

The Texas schooner of war San Antonio, from a cruise, was at Sisal on the 20th of November. Fellowing is a list of her efficers:—Wm. Seeger, Esq. Lieut. Comm'dg.; A. A. Waite, 1st Lieut.; Cyrus Cummings, 2d do; D. C. Wilber, Master; R. M. Clarke, Surgeon; Wm. F. Maury, Purser; M. H. Dearbornd, Acting Master; Charles S. Arcambut, Passed Midshipman; Wm. H. Allen, Midshipman; Edward Johns, do.; Fred. Sheppard, Boatswain; Thos. Gilmore, Carpenter; Jno. Thompson, Clerk.

Musical.

The RAINERS, or celebrated Tyrolese vocalists have just arrived in town, and intend to give a series of Concerts here the next few weeks. These artists are just from Boston, where they have sung to great

houses, and received much applause. Signor De Beosis, the Italian artist, intends to

give a Concert, in a week or two. Signor Warson, the great critic of the "New York World," is cutting up the musical talents of Mr. Braham, in a very savage way. We suppos Mr. B. is as much concerned at this, as the king o the forest is, when a mouse makes a terrific attack at one of the locks on his majestic mane.

PARK THEATRE.-The weather has conspired against the new comedy; certainly nothing else can prevent the house from being crowded; for if the farce is deficient in originality, the excellence of the acting should command attention. We would suggest to Capt. Tarradiddle the propriety of making the first syllable in the word domus short. This is according to the presedy of Porson, but Mr. Placidmakes it long; in the classics, however, we consider the former gentleman the best authority. What do you think, Captain ?

CHATHAM THEATRE.—Hill, the best delineator of Yankee character, commences an engagement her on Monday night. The Manager himself appears i

The University Surgical Clinique Broken Up :- The Medical Revolution in all its

Yesterday at the usual hour, about three hundred Students and Medical men assembled at the Stuy-vesant lostitute, to see whether the Faculty would exclude the public press; and along with them some wo or three score of the halt, the maimed, and the blind who had come from the dim lanes and allevs of the city to seek the aid of benevolent skill. But the motly crowd was completely disappointed. The doors of the clinique were closed. Dr. Mott had refused to attend because the Editor of the Lancet was expected to be there to report the proceedings So the cripples and the crooked, the cross-eyd and the tongue-tied, had to go their ways, to seek some other Berthesda, little dreaming that their grievous bodily infirmities were far more easily got rid of than the corrupting moral diseases and blundering agencies of evil, that had thus turned the poor sufferers away without sympathy or succor. And the students too, dispersed, muttering sundry vigorous expressions, "not loud but deep," and wondering where all this was to end. And the physicians who had come to see the sport, looked wise, and shook their heads, as they stepped into their carriages, and drove hurriedly off, as if they were fleeing from the grasp of a dun, or the reproachful eyes of some poor devil of a patient whom they had reduced to the last extremity! "Has Dr. Mott resigned?" asked "The school is exploded!" exclaimed another. "Pil go home!" sighed a third. "Come to us!" said a grinning fellow from Crosby street, "we still keep open doors!" "They can't put down the Lancet," remarked a portly looking gentleman in black, "old Abernethy tried that game in London, but he was soon taught better sense." "Let us go down and subscribe to the Lancet" exclaimed half a dozen in one breath.

So, the Faculty seem bent on ruin. 'Tis pity We are sorry that they have taken this step. clinique does a great deal for them. It was the great inducement which brought many of the students. It was also of immense value to the afflicted poor of the city. But the interests of the school-the improvement of the students, and a more intelligent and gentlemanly body of young men was never collected, we understand, within the walls of any College-the relief of the afflicted sons and daughters of poverty and wretchedness-the good opinion of an enlightened and discerning public-all must be

sacrificed to individual caprice! It is greatly to be deplored that this institution, which was generally regarded as founded on the most liberal and equitable principles, should turn out to be so illiberal and unjust. The Crosby street school would seem to be awakening their energies, and preparing to enter on a different course from that anfortunately now pursued by their new rival -they have opened a surgical clinique, and instead of throwing obstacles in the way of the editor of the Lancet, they offer him every facility, as the conductor of a popular and independent medical journal.

By the bye, we may add that there are some curi ous pieces of history connected with the expladed clinique, which we intend giving to the public, as part and parcel of the chronicles of this latter day of light and liberty, revolutions and explosions.

Latest from Albany. [Correspondence of the Herald.]

ALBANY, Jan. 6, 1842. To day and yesterday, we have had weather that would be no discredit to the polar regions. Last night was the coldest of the season, and at this present writing it has moderated a little, and there is every prospect of a snow storm. Winter has set in n good earnest.

The surface of our great political ocean here continues unruffled, but the undercurrent that is beginning to set in, affords evidence of the storms that are brewing. The recent appointments have not given very general satisfaction, and the threatenings there at of the disappointed and their friends, are loud and deep. There is, beyond question, a very large portion of the democratic party, who are determined not to submit to any dictation from the old regency clique. To what extremes their opposition will carry them, the result of the election for State officers will doubtless determine. Meanwhile, the whigs, eagar to take advantage of any dissension in the ranks of their opponents, are using every endeavor and means in their power to " fan the em bers of discord." The majority in both branches certainly number

a great many talented men in their ranks, while the whigs, in the lower house especially, are wofully behind in that particular. The New York members have done their share so far. Mr. McMurray is a very good speaker, the best, I think, in the delegation. Mr. Davezac made his debut to day created quite a sensation, at his broken English and enthusiastic manner. Messrs. Swackhamer and Grout have taken quite a prominent par; in the pro ceedings thus far. There is one member of the city delegation who never rises without throwing th house and audience in a roar of laughter, by his indicrous manner, and jumbled up, confused remarks. Yet he is always eagar to say something, and is ever watching his opportunity to speak. I refer to Mr. Solomon J. Townsend. A description of his peculiar style is out of the question, but I will endeavor nevertheless to give you some idea of it. The gentleman (his arm in a sling,) springs to the floor, jerks forward his head, and shouts in a sharp quick tone, "Mr KSpeaker, I wish to remark—I believe—in relation—that is, it is entirely unnecessary.—I would say to appoint—that is to select—this committee." Thus he proceeds, raising and sinking his voice at every two words, delivering a confused mass of stuff, that it would puzzle even a Philadelphia lawyer to unravel. It would seem that he cannot, for the life of him, express the most simple idea in less than a volume of words. The worst of all is, he is continually boring the house, but for that he would remain unnoticed. house and audience in a roar of laughter, by his lu-

rould remain unnoticed.
There was but little of general importance done There was but little of general importance done in either house to-day. The time of the Senate was chiefly taken up in the ballotting for standing committees, who were all appointed. Judge Scorr gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal the New York Registry Law. Also, of his intention to introduce one to repeal the law reorganizing the New York Criminal Courts.

In the Assembly, a petition was presented from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, praying a repeal of the law reorganizing the New York Criminal Court, and preventing aldermen from assisting in the discensition of justice.

aldermen from assisting in the dispensation of jus-tice. It was read, and referred to the proper com-mittee, when appointed. Mr. WEIR presented a pe

tition from journeymen chairmakers, etc., of the city of New York, praying for the abolishment of labor in the State Prisons.

Mr. Loomis, from the Committee to whom had been referred the rules and regulations for the government of the House, reported in part. The been reterred the rines and regulations for the go-vernment of the House, reported in part. The committee report substantially the old rules, with slight additions and amendment. In enumerating the standing committees, the one on Medical Col-leges and Medical Practice had been omitted as un-necessary, the committee conceiving that the sub-ject was embraced in the duties of the Committee accelerate. Common Schools, etc. Some debate eccessary, the committee conceiving that the cet was embraced in the duties of the Committee on Colleges, Common Schools, etc. Some debate then ensued on the rule giving the Speaker power to adjourn the House from time to time, in case of the colleges of to aujourn the House from time to time, in case of there not being a quorum present. The rule was eventually modified so as to give that power to the House alone. Some modifications and amend-ments were also recommended, in regard to the moving of the re-

moving of the previous question.

Mr. Hoffman moved, that the Committee on Me.

Mr. Hoffman moved, that the Committee on Medical Colleges and Practice, be restored to the list of standing committees, as he considered the subjects of great general importance.

Mr. McMunaav, in reply stated, that the committee to whom the matter had been referred, had been governed solely by the consideration that it was wholly unnecessary to multiply the standing committees as there were enough of them already. nittees, as there were enough of them already.

mittees, as there were enough of them already, there being now tweaty-nine.

Mr. Davezac considered this subject (Medical Schools,) of great importance. It had been his fortune in early life to commence the study of medicine, and he considered the precession of a physician as one of the noblest and most important in the world. He, therefore, hoped this Committee would be retained, and that if there were any medical gentlemen in the House, as being from their education better qualified, the Speaker would appoint them on such committee.

em on such committee.

Mr. Towsend was also in favor of retaining a committee. He believed that there was r. lowsern was committee. He believed that there was ually, or occasionally, appropriations of money ie by the State, for the benefit of Medical Colle by the State, for the benefit of Medical Col-s. He was therefore in favor of retaining this militee, if for no other purpose than to look alter

Mr. GROUT, for his part, was opposed to the

on the ground that the certainty of support weakened their exertions, whereas, if they depended upon their own means alone for existence every effort would be made to draw the student to them, and by this competition a higher degree of excellence would be attained.

Mr. M'Muraay was still of opinion that the Committee was unnecessary. As for the recommendation and wish of his colleague, (Mr. Davezac.) that the proposed Committee should consist of physicians alone, aithough, he thought as highly of the profession as any one, he apprehended that would meet sion as any one, he apprehended that would meet with but little favor. Why, (said Mr M'M) only last year, when a bill was passed vitally affecting the interests of the legal profession, one which struck at the ancient rules and usages handed down from age to age, not a lawyer was allowed to be on the comthe ancient rules and usages handed down from age to age, not a lawyer was allowed to be on the committee. Besides, there were a great many petitions received last winter, and no doubt there would be this, in favor of the Thompsonian system, and then there was the Homopathic, which would have to be referred to that committee, both of which were looked upon as innovations by the regular, legalized school, and whether improvements or otherwise, would doubtless be treated accordingly. He thought that a special committee would do better justice to the subject. This brought out Dr. Taylon, of Onondaigua, who said that for himself he was not tenacious on the subject, but he would like to see the committee retained. He denied the justicess of the allegation that the regular faculty, generally, were opposed to innovation, if such innovation was an actual improvement. He was well aware, that the science of medicine, in accordance with the spirit of the age, was progressive. As for the comparison instituted by the gentlemen, relative to the appointment of physicians, it had no bearing on the subject at all. The bill of last winter, alluded to, related solely to fees, and of course it was obviously improper to have any one on the committee who was interested in it, while it was morally impossible to legislate in regard to the physician's fees.

Mr. Dayezac said he would deeply regret if by

laterested in it, while it was morally impossible to legislate in regard to the physician's fees.

Mr. Davezac said he would deeply regret if by sience it should be implied that he thought the science of medicine was not progressive. He thought it was most triumphantly and gloriously so. Operations were so often performed in New York; as to become quite vulgar; of such a nature as to as tonish the world. Look at Dr. Mott, who he was proud to say, was the first surgeon, not only of this tonish the world. Look at Dr. Mott, who he was proud to say, was the first surgeon, not only of this country, but of the world. He repelled the imputation that the faculty were opposed to innovation. Even the best army had its stragglers, but the bravest and best were always found marching at the head of the column. So with the great and the learned in the science of medicine. They kept pace with the rapid march of improvement.

After some further debate the amendment was agreed to, and the rules as amended adopted.

A message was received from the Governor, submitting the report of the Commissary General, and alluding to the dilapidated condition of the Arsenal in New York city.

Mr. SACKHAMER gave notice of his intention to introduce.

Mr. SACKHAMER gave notice of his intention take place on the same day, throughout the Union A resolution was offered to the effect that both house should on Wednesday the 12th inst. go into join ballot, and elect a Secretary of State. It lays of the table for one day. The Assembly adjourned.

CAVE ULGSCAR.

Literary Notices.

From Mr. Israel Post, 88 Bowery, we have just received Thiers' French Revolution, Nos. 31 and 32 Also: The Young Propie's Book, or Magazine of Jseful Knowledge, No. 5, Jan. 1842, with a beautiful nezzotint, and other engravings.

Also, THE PEOPLE'S LIBRARY of Choice and En tertaining Literature-continuation of Harry Lorriquer. George Le Curry & Co., 167 Broadway, have

sent us the following:ENCYCLOPEDIA AMERICANA, No. 1, being a popu lar dictionary, to be completed in eighty weekly numbers, for 25 cents each number.—\$20 complete.

Also, The Complete Works or Charles Dickens,
(Boz) No. 1, twenty-five cents each number—compiele in twesty weekly numbers, at five dollars.—

Also, Sea Tales, No. 1, by the author of the Spy

—(J. F. Cooper)—embracing the Pilot, Red Rover,
Water Witch, Homeward Bound, and a new story
of the two Admirals—terms same as the last mentioned.

The above are all nepular works, which can-

above are all pepular works, which can

The above are all popular works, which cannot fail of success.

The following works have duly come to hand:—
The United States Democratic Review, for January, 1842, from the Langley's, 57 Chatham street. It contains a capital article on State credit, which should be read by every legal voter in the United States. It commences thus—"The Mississippi Bonds must be paid." A special edict, add we.
The New York Review, from A. V. Blake, 54 Gold street. January 1842. It contains several valuable articles.

luable articles.

The Carnolic Expositon, and Literary Magazine for Jan. 1842.

No. 1, THE WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT, MIS cellaneous prose, and poetical. Revised edition, including an entirely new feature, the Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border, which has never appeared in any other edition. To be completed in 25 weekly numbers, for \$5. I. Post, 88 Bowery.

numbers, for \$5. I. Post, 88 Bowery.

Charles O'Malley, Vol. 2, with a multitude of comic illustrations, has just been sent to us by the agent in the city of Mesers. Carey & Hart. It is a very beautiful ledition, and cannot fail to meet with an extensive sale. Of \$115 general character, we need say nothing, as its fame is established.

Vol. 2, Nos. 21 and 22 of Charles O'Malley, with illustration by Phys. Care. 8 Hers.

THE CULTIVATOR, Albany, N. Y., Dec. 1841. This is an invaluable periodical, and no farmer in the country should be without it. The engravings alone are worth the price of the work. It treats ably and scientifically of every thing pertaining to

City Intelligence.

FALSE PRETENCES:-A young man, named Edward Bennett, following up the present era of false pretenses, called upon one of the students of the Theological Seminary, on the 5th inst, and told him that Mr. George Bennett had sent him for a pair of brogans that he had made for him, in order to have them stretched. The brogans being tight, he gave them to the applicant, but in the end found that he had not been sent for them by Mr. Bennett. The rogue appropriated the proceeds of the shoes to his own use : and when arrested, confessed the crime and was committed.

Young Burglar Arrested .- A young man named Young Burglar Arrested.—A young man, named James Connor, entered the house of A. H. Young, 231 Bowery, on Friday night, by forcing open a back window, and took possession of four merino coats, not made, five yards of black silk, a quantity of sewing silks and satin bottoms, valued at \$37.—The inmates of the house, hearing a noise below stairs, rushed towards the apartment and caught the goods under his arm. He was arrested by officer Parker, and on being arrainged at the upper police office, confessed the crime, and was cemmitted.

A Young Thur,—A sid, named Ellen Lewis

A Young Thire.—A girl, named Ellen Lewis, about 14 years old, was arrested yesterday, by officer Sweet, for stealing a breast pin, valued at \$4, from George D. Davies, corner of South and Oliver streets. She sold the pin to Messrs. Howe & Son, and was committed.

STOLE IT AND RANAWAY.—John Williams stole a cloak, on Saturday night last, from John Higgins, 556 Broomest., ranaway, and being caught, was

STEALING PEW CUSHION -A man, named Joh

STEALING PEW CUSHION —A man, named John Wilkinson, was arrested yesterday morning, by officer Durando, with a cushion, covered with searlet colored moreen, supposed to belong to a church or an omnibus. The owner can obtain the cushion by application at the police office.

The City Prisox — During the past week there have been received 86 white males, 40 white females, 30 black males, and 14 black females—total 160. There has been discharged during the same time 91 white males, 33 white females, 25 black males, 17 black females—total 166. Eloped 1. Remaining in prison 51 white males, 21 white females, 16 black males, 11 black females—total 98.

Grand Largeny —A man samed Van Rensselaer Martling, who stole \$45 in money from Mr. Clark Mason, No. 72 Canal-street, on the 23d ult, was arrested yesterday by officer Relyea. He admitted having taken the money when asked by Mr. Mason, and was committed to prison.

Riotrer Arkester —A rowdy, named John Golding, with some others of his class, entered the house.

RIOTER ARRESTED —A rowdy, named John Golding, with some others of his class-entered the house of Elizabeth Divinell, No. 19 Crosby-street, on the 1st inst and demanded clothes, victuals, money &c., which being refused, they injured the furnitum and dwelling, and committed other assaults that let to the arrest and commitment of Golding yesterday in default of granting ball in the sum of \$500. ROBBERY IN PHILADELPHIA — A robbery was committed in Philadelphia on the night of the 4th of Jacuary, and with the money stolen was \$1400 in five dollar American gold pieces—the remainder, \$100

dollar American goid pieces—the remainder, Stor, was in bank notes.

A Langr Haul.—Officers Gill Hays, Welch. Stockeley, and W. H. Stevens, made a decreent on Friday night on a celebrated "fence" in Mulberry street, kept by a number of black iemale shop lifters, and took possession of a large quantity of female wearing apparel, as well as a fine blue cloth over cost and one or two decreases and wests. Among coat, and one or two dress coats and vests. Among the articles were sik pantaloons, ladies silk cloaks, and dresses, satin, moreen, velvet and lace articles of wearing apparel. Four of the party have been arrested and the remainder are ready to be taken Frederick, Md.

[Correspondence of the Heraid.]
FREDERICE, (Md.) Dec. 31, 1841. Seasons in Maryland-Repudiation
Banks-Shinplasters, &c. AMES GORDON BENNETT, Esq. :

As regards matters and things in this our "tack woods city," it is impossible to give a general re-view; consequently I shall take the most prominent, in expectation of your notice, should no matter of greater importance (which with you is not unusual) arrest your attention. The weather is quite disagreeable; winter in every shape and form imaginable has visited us. This day is very beautiful, how ever-the heavens as serene and cloudless as in midsummer, and nothing remains to testify to old winter's appearance amongst us, except the con-gealed masses of mudded snow which cover the

A great anxiety prevails respecting the operation of our Legislature in its present session, and that of the Governor elect (who is to be inaugurated on Monday next) on the currency question. The pre sent Governor, in his Message to the General As sembly a few days ago, has strongly recommended the compulsion of the banks to redeem their issues in specie. That is exactly right. If suspension is good, they have enjoyed it long enough. Then all the rotten concerns will have to show their deformi-

the rotten concerns will have to show their deformity. Breakers, tremendous shoals of breakers, are ahead; and, to the dismay of "Biddles" and small thieves, will shortly show themselves. Se, friend Bennett, look out for shipwrecks, or more properly bank-wrecks—smashing, crashing, explosions, bustifications, suicides, and a thousand et ceteras, by the wholesale. There is nothing surer than that one half the banks will go by the board. We expect a blow up in our institutions.

The winter of finance—for that too has its seasons—has set in here rather for the woise. Our Mayor and his clique of abetters find, when too late, that his skill in that science has proved a curse to the business community. For, having collected the issues of our citizens in the private banking business, he opened a field for the foreign "shins" which come to town, with the power of locomotion; they are as drugs—the one half of them are worse than Jacksonville Bank notes. Little Biddle would find Jacksonville Bank notes. Little Biddle would find no difficulty in circulating his stuff here. The railno difficulty in circulating his stuff here. The rait-road notes of Baltimore are about 10 a 12½ per cent discount. McLane's financiering will be tested shortly. The direct tax will be under consideration to-morrow at Hagerstown. A meeting of the Washington county farmers for that purpose has been called.

been called.

In conclusion, I recommend to your care the witnesses in the Wiley case, from the Frederick County Bank, viz: the Cashier and two directors. Direct your frown on any down easter who may at tempt to practice on their good nature. Don't loo for repudiation from Maryland—that's out of th

N. B.—One hundred shares of stock in the Far-mers' and Mechanics' Bank of Frederick County, the par value of which is \$15, were sold to-day at \$17 12\frac{1}{2} a share.

PACKETS FOR EUROPE.-The Rosc for Liver pool, will sail this morning, at nine o'clock. And the Montreal, for London, to-morrow at twelve o'oclek.

NAVAL.-The U. S. ship Yorktown was at Otaeite Sept. 30. for Oaho. The frigate Columbia, one of the home squadren,

dropped down from the Navy Yard at Boston last Thursday, and is ready for sea. NEWS FROM VENEZUELA.—The news from Ve

nezuela was to the 14th Sept. The most profound tranquility prevailed throughout the Republic. The question of defining the boundary lines be-tween the territory of Guiana and Venezuela, had alone occasioned some little excitement, but nothing

in the Republic of New Grenada, Col. Barriga obtained a complete victory over Obando, one of the Southern factionists, who was at the head of 1800 men. A large number of prisoners were taken—among them, General Borrero and Colonel Caicedo.

Circuit Court.

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Kent.

Jan. 8.—Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan vs. John Griffith, Hiram Brown and D. C. Hoyt.

The defendants were co-partners in business, but dissolved in 1837, owing to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank a large amount of money. Mr. Griffith resided at New York, but the other partners west. Mr. Brown was a director of the bank, and negociated the transactions. Instead of paying the notes, as contended that he should have done, he renewed them in the name of the firm after its dissolution, and the question arises in the present suit, whether or not he was authorized to to do. The jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff, for \$7,214 damages, and six cents costs.

jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff, for \$7,214 damages, and six cents costs.

For plaintiff, Messrs. J. W. Girard and Horatio Bogart Fer defendant, Messrs. D. Lerd, Jr., and J. Van Santvoord.

Richard J. Hartshorne vs. James P. Allaire.—On the 27th May, 1839, Mr. Allaire bought of Mr. Jos. H. Pettis a large quantity of pig iron, and gave his note at six months for \$1,500, with a stipulation

hat said note should be renewed for three r Long Island Bank. At or near the termination of the six months, Mr. Allaire gave another note to Mr. Pettis, for a similar amount, with which he was to take up the old one, but instead of doing so, he borrowed \$750 cash on it from plaintiff, also a draft for \$400. When the note at the Long Island Bank became due, Mr. Allaire was compelled to take it up, and naturally refused to pay the misappropriated one he had given to Mr. Pettis, and settion is brought.

propriated one he had given to Mr. Pettis, and action is brought.

Mr. Pettis, in giving his testimony, stated that his agreement with Mr. Hartshorne was to borrow the \$750 for four days, and pay one percent, or \$75 for that time, which would render the transaction usurious, and defeat the plaintiff. This, however, was denied by another witness, and the question for the Jury to decide, as stated by the Court, was as to which testimony was most entitled to belief—if that of Mr. Pettis, then they would find for defendant—otherwise for plaintiff, in the \$1150 advanced. [There was quite a scene in court. Judge Sandford, in summing up, bore rather hard upon Mr. Allaire as to his motives in stipula'ing for a renewal. Mr. [A. was present, and rose from his seat, declaring that he could not sit quietly by and hear such aspersions in regard to himself. The Court interfered, and peace was finally restored [The Jury could not agree, and were discharged.

aspersions in regard to himself. The Court inter-fered, and peace was finally restored 1 The Jury could not agree, and were discharged. For plaintiff, Mr. Edward Sandford, and Messrs. Valentine and De Mott. For defendant, Francis B.

Valenting and De Stout
Cutting, Esq.
An adjourned Circuit will be held at the City
Hall, on the 25th instant, for which new trials can
be put upon the calendar.

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Ulshooffer.

Jan. 8—Wm. J. Dunn vs. J. W. Todd —Mr. Todd agreed with Mr. Dunn to sell him certain property which he owned at Chester, near Morristown, N. J., consisting of a brick hotel, barn, blacksmith shop, and other out buildings, with about eleven acres of land "more or less," and to receive in pay dry goods to the amount of 34.600. The goods were delivered by plaintiff, and a deed, and certificate from the clerk's office, pretending to include all the property, handed to Mr. Dunn by defendant, but it was subsequently ascertained that the black-smith shop, and about two acres of land, had not been so included, but were kept back. He refused giving a new deed and rendering the sale according to agreement. The present action was therefore brought. The evidence was full and conclusive in establishing the claim of plaintiff, and the Court recommended that the subject should go to the Jury on the ground of fraud as well as of fact. After a trial which lasted nearly two days, the jury returned with a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$1,790, (declaring that fraud had been exercised by defendant in withholding the property in question.) subject to the opinion of the Court on a

turned with a verdict in favor of plainfill for \$1,790, (declaring that fraud had been exercised by defendant in withholding the property in question,) subject to the opinion of the Court on a point of law.

For plaintiff, Messrs. John W. Edmonds and Jne. A. Morrill; Messrs. J. S. Bosworth and H. P. Wanmaker for defendants.

Paul H. Gerrish vs. Henry J. Willis.—In the year 1834 the plaintiff shipped at Montevideo, on board the brig Sultan, of which defendant was master, a Tiger, called Andrew Jackson, which he was to deliver to his order at Baltimore. After the animal had been kept for over five months he was sold at auction and brought but \$100, which was absorbed by freight and expenses. It was contended on the part of plaintiff, that a demand had been made for the Tiger by a person in Baltimore, on behalf of the owner, with offer to pay freight and expenses that had been incurred. This, however, was denied. The Jury gave a verdict in favor of plaintiff for \$155,50 over freight and expenses

For plaintiff, Mr. E. C. Gray; for defendant, Messrs. Burr and Benedict.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS .- Tues day, Jan. 4, 1842.—The Court was organized, and such new members as were present were sworn in by the President. Proclamationjwas then made, that the court was ready to entertain any business that might be before it; but none offering, the court was adjourned to the third Tuesday of January instant.

POSTSCRIPT

TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adourned from Thursday to Menday.

House of Representatives
FRIDAY, Jan. 7.
Consular and Commercial Agricies.
FRIDAY Department of the following resolu

Consular and Commercial Agencies.

Mr. Fernando Wood submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be requested to take inte consideration the propriety of introducing a bill, which shall require all appointments of consular and commercial agents of the government, to be made from citissues of the United States: also, to inquire into the expediency of compensating such officers by fixed salaries, and not by fees; and whether, after dividing them into feur classes, with salaries according to the importance, duties, and living expenses of their stations, the amount of the fees now received will not be sufficient to pay the whole expense arriving from such regulation. OR.
PETITONS—THE BANKRUPT LAW—EX PRESIDENT ADAMS

PRITIONS—THE BANKRUPT LAW—EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS
—THI REPUBLIC ON HATTI—ABOLITION MOVEMENT—DIVICE TO INVADE THE TWENTY-FIRST RULE—GREAT CONPULSION AND NO BUSINESS.

Mr. Pore presented a petition, as was understood, against the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. LINN obtained permission to offer a resolution which was understood to be an instruction to the Committee on Pensions to inquire into the expediency of making certain changes in the Pension Law.

Several petitions of no public importance, were received without objection.

Mr. PAYNE offered a series of resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Alabama, upon the subject of a National Foundry.

Mr. J. Q. Adams rose with much warmth and, objected to their reception.

Mr. PAYNE remarked that he could see no reason why the reception should be objected to.

Mr. J. Q. Adams (evidently bearing in remembrance some obstruction which he had met from Mr. Payne in the presentation of abolition petitions) with some warmth. If the gentlemsn will move a suspension of the rules of the House for the reception of all petitions, I will consent to it.

Mr. Payne said he had no objection, and accordingly

sent to it.

Mr. Payar said he had no objection, and accordingly
he made that motion, and it was carried by a majority of 110 to 42-Mr. Kenneur hoped petitions would be called for in

Mr. Kennedy hoped petitions would be called for in order.

The Spraker began accordingly with lows, whence petitions were presented by Mr. Dodge; and afterwards from Wisconsin by Mr. Dodge, Senr. and from Arkansas by Mr. Cross; and from Alabama by Mr. Payne, Mr. Chappan, Mr. Houstons and others.

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, presented a petition on the subject of the Naturalization Laws. A great variety of petitions were presented as the States were respectively called, and several bills were introduced, amongst which was one to establish a Port of Entry at Chicago, which was read twice and referred. was read twice and referred.

Mr. Stonkley, of Ohio, presented a petition for the recognition of Hayti; and one for the repeal of all laws which compelled the people of the free States to support

which compenses the perfect slavery.

Mr. Gendings presented a petition from Ohio infavor of the wheat growing interest, which he moved to refer to a select committee of five.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gendings next presented a petition in the terms of petitions presented previously, for a law to prevent the transportation of slaves coastwise, in vessels of the United States.

United States.

Mr. W. C. Johnson said the question involved the broad question of slavery, and he was understood to say, that he could not consent to its reception without debate.

Mr. Weller inquired if it must not lie over, if it was the debated.

Mr. W. L. Land Mr. W. C. Jennson called the attention of the Speaker to the terms of the petition, but in the midst of se much confusion, that he could not be heard.

Mr. Wise and Mr. Adams, rose and addressed the Speaker simultaneously.:
Mr. Adams screetched out—Mr. Speaker, is the ques tion debateable ?
The Speaker said, as it was a debateable question, it

would lie over.

Mr. Wiss, whose voice was heard above some half dozen others, who were addressing the Chair, enquired whether the petition could lie over, unless it were received.

The Spraker's reply was not heard; but it may be in

The STEARER's reply was not heard; but it may be inferred from the answer of

Mr. Wisc. who said, he rose then to a question affecting the reception of the petition, to which he called the attention of the House. It not only prayed for the repeal of all laws regulating or sanctioning the transporting of Slaves in vessels of the United States—which involved the commercial as well as the naval marine—but of all laws regulating or sanctioning the "holding" of Slaves; that is, that the property in Slaves shall be cancelled—And not only this, but it prayed that laws may be passed protecting the rights of all persons claimed or held as slaves, who may be constitutionally entitled to their freedom, by going, with the consent of their masters; beyond the jurisdiction of the State in which they are legally deemed to be slaves. Here was a new aspect of Abolition. A slave passing three leggues to see, no matter in what vessel, was out of any "State, Territory or District," and therefore a petition praying for the abolition of such slave, did not come within the rule! Was then a slave, passing three leggues from Virginia, ipse facto, free? If this was not abolition, in its worst form, he knew not what was. He saked whether the deckset all our v. see ist whether in the commercial or naval marine, were not partfor the Territory of the United States, though such vessel might be in the Mediterranean?

Mr. Genders of the House, to reply to the remarks of the Seaker of the House, to reply to the remarks of

though such vessel might be in the Mediterranean?

Mr. Genorms claimed the privilege, with the consent of the Speaker of the House, to reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia. The petition which he had presented, notwithstanding the construction which had been given to it, would speak for itself; it prayed for the repeal of all laws regulating or sanctioning the holding or transporting of persons as slaves in vessels of the United States, saling coastwise from one State to another. It could not by any forced construction be said to pray for the abolition of slavery in the slave States.

States.

Mr. W. Se. — Look at the latter clause.

Mr. General and a state of distinctly heard, but he was understood to sey, in conclusion, that never since the establishment of this government had the transportation of slaves from Africa been sanctioned, and who ever did it, did so at his own peril.

Mr. Lewis Williams enquired whether this discussion was in order.

heard in the confusion.

Mr. Wiss again called upon the gentleman from Ohio
to read the latter clause of the petition.

Mr. Wise again called upon the gentleman from Ohio to read the latter clause of the petition.

Mr. Gendina replied that the gentleman from Virginia could get the floor when no other man upon it would think of asking for it; now he (Mr. Geddings) asked that gentleman to permit him to make his remarks, and when he had done the gentleman from Virginia could take the floor, and reply if he thought proper, He (Mr. Geddings) asked permission to speak to the question of order, and to that he jewould confine his remarks. This petition, then, he asserted, asked for no interference, but that the petitioners might be permitted to withdraw from all interference with slavery—it asked no that slavery should be abolished, but that they might withdraw their protection from all laws which sauctioned the transportation of slaves coastwise. That was the very question which was at issue, and he wished it to be understood that the North did not wish to interfere with slavery.

Mr. Arnold rose to a point of order, for he saw that this dobate might go on for a month. He inquired, whether a debate could arise upon a point of order before there was a decision by the Speaker, and an appeal taken.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson said, according to the interpretation of the gentleman from Ohio. (Mr. Geddings, the

taken.

Mr. W. Cost Johnson said, according to the interpretation of the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Geddings,) the intention was to withdraw protection.

Mr. Assolo interposed, and insisted upon having the decision of the Chair on the point he had raised. He said he held petitions which he had been waiting a week to present, and so long as this thing went on, he and his coustituents were prevented from being heard on a legal subject.

Mr. Wisg—i call the gentleman to order then, that the Speaker may decide.

Speaker may decide.
The Spraker said, did any gentleman desired the chair to decide?

to decide?

Mr. Wiss.—I desire the chair to decide.

The Sesaken then decided that the petition came within the prohibition, and could not be received.

Mr. Gredings.—What, not so much as pray for protestion for those who are constitutionally entitled to their freedom? I move that that petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. J. Campbell—I mave to lay it on the table.

Mr. Geodings—And I call for the ayes and noes on tha

motion.

Mr. Wise hoped his friend from South Carolina, (Mr. Campbell,) would change his motion to one on the ques Campbell,) would change his motion to one on the ques-tion of reception.

Mr. Campbell assented, and the ayes and noce were

Mr. Holmes rose to make an enquiry from the chair, and while he was making it Mr. J. Q. Ansar rose, and with some warmth, enquired if the question was debateable.

Mr. Holmes replied that he was only asking for infor-

Mr. J. Q. Adams—I am perfectly willing, but I ask for the liberty to answer him.

Mr. Holms.s.—I was only asking the Speaker if he decided that the portion of the message was receivable whether there were any slaves "constitutionally enti-

Mr. J. Q. Adams—I am also entiled to ask a question Mr. J. Q. Adams—I am also entiled to ask a question I understand the gentleman from South Carolina ha moved to lay the whole petition on the table.

The Sprakke—No; the whole petition has not been received.

The SPARKER—No; the whole petition has not been received.

Mr. Adams—Well, half of it, then, has been received, I believe, by the decision of the Speaker. Now, I did understand the gentleman from South Carolina, and he will correct me if I am wrong, to move to lay the whole of the petition on the table.

Mr. Campett replied, that he understood a portion of the petition came withia the rule, and therefore that part of the petition was not receivable.

Mr. Adams (with great irritability)—He has decided that. There is a trick in the proposition—there is a trick to catch votes.

Mr. Campett—The Chair is competent to decide whether it is in order.

Mr. Adams—I must know what the Speaker understands the motion was.

Mr. Horkins saked if the question was debateable.

The Speaker said the question was en laying the question of reception on the table, and if there was debate, it must be on that.

Mr. Campett, said any motion could be received until the Hous; said otherwise.

Mr. Adams—I desire the gentleman to put his motion in wasting. I cannot vote as it is now put, because there is a trick in it. I desire him to put it in writing, that I may see what it is.

Mr. Campett—I presume it is understood.

Mr. General Would ask if the latter clause is not al-eafy received?
Mr. General would ask if the latter clause is not al-eafy received?
Mr. W. C. Jassison replied that when the petition was first presented he objected to its reception, and when the Spracer decided that part was not receivable, the gentle ma from Onlo desired that the remaining part should

be received, on which the gentleman from South Carolina moved to lay the question of reception on the table

Cries of question, question.)
The Breaken directed the Clerk to call the names on the question of reception.
The CLERK—(Beginning alphabetically)—"John Quin

cey Adams."

Mr. Adams (in much excitement) cried at the top of his voice—Mr. Speaker, I will not answer as it now stands, for 1 believe there is a trick in it. (Much confu-

stands, for 1 believe there is a trick in it. (Much contu-sion.)

The Spraker said the list must be called, and it was for the House to decide whether the gentleman should be excused.

The vote was then taken, but before an announce-

The vote was then taken, but before an announcement was made of the result

Mr. Marnier said that Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Bewne of
New York, were both within the bar, and for some reason, best knewn to themselves, had refused to vote. He
hoped the House would compel them to vote.

Mr. Bower replied that when his name was called he
was in conversation with a friend, and was net conscious that he had been called. He was perfectly
willing to vote, he never "dodged," and he now voted
"aye," (Laughter.)

Mr. Mathiot moved that Mr. Gordon be compelled to
vote.

ote.
Mr. J. G. FLOYD asked what the penalty was, provided

The SPEAKER inquired who the gentleman was.

Mr. Wisg said that the Speaker had named him; i
was the honorable gentleman from Massach_setts, (Mr

Mr. Wise said that the Speaker had named him; it was the honorable gentleman from Massach_setts, (Mr. Adams.)

Mr MATHEOT. I move that the rules be enforced sgainst the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. STANIEV said that it was known that the gentleman from Massachusetts was not to be overcome in that way; they had tried it too often. (A voice, "then he ought to be turned out of the House.")

The SPEAKER then announced the vote to be, ayes 164, noes 56; so that the motion to lay the question of reseption on the table was carried.

Mr. MATHEOT. Mr. Speaker, I sgain move that the rules be enforced against the gentleman from Massachusetts. (Cries of "oh no, it's too late.")

Mr. Genomes then said he had a petition to present, which differed from the one just disposed of: it was a petition from a number of respectable electors of the State of Ohio, praying that proper steps may be take to repeal all laws, and the alteration of all constitutional provisions by which the people of the free states, the federal government, and this nation, are in any way bound to countsnance, protect, or aid in any manner, in supporting and continuing the institution of slavery, or keeping human beings in bondage.

Mr. Wise asked if that did not come within the rule.

mr. Wise-I did no such thing. I moved to lay the session of reception on the table. I know what I am a

Se. 18.

sion.]
The Sp aker, [impatiently]—Gentlemen will please to take their seats. ske their seats. Mr. Gropings—I merely wish to say—[order, question,

Mr. Arnold-Oh! that's all I want to know.
The Ayes and Noes were then taken and resulted as follows:—Ayes 108, Noes 86, so the question of reception was laid on the table.

Mr. Grodings, having presented a number of petitions of no public interest, then said he had one signed by 33 citizens of Pennsylvania, praying Congress not to admit any new state into the Union whose constitution tolerates slavery.

Mr. Wiss:—I object to the reception of that petition.
Mr. Campull.—And I make the same motion as before.
Mr. Jamss—And I call for the ayes and noes.
The Ayas and Noes gave the following result—Ayes 102, Noes 82.

The Ayes and Noes gave the following result—Ayes 102, Noes \$2.

Mr. Genning said he wished to justify himself to those gentlemen who hadratrusted to him their petitions, and he held the petitions of 10,000 freemen, most of them resident in Ohio, where they ranked amongst the most respectable—praying to be relieved from the necessity of aiding to hold human beings in bondage; but after what had passed, he should feel justified in withdrawing them from the House, and returning them to the petitionsers, and submit to the people the question how far they would submit to such legislative indignity.

Several other gentlement then presented petitions on a variety of subjects; amongst other things there we petitions for the protection of American manufactures, and for the prevention of the transportation of the mail on the Sabbeth.

Mr. Subsech. J. Andrews effered a petition on the

Mr. Abass called for the syes and noes thereon, and asked, with some vehemence, if it was intended to drive the people into a state of rebellion.

The question of reception was laid upon the table—

Mr. Andrews then attempted to offer another petition on the subject of slavery.

Mr. Campage made the motion as before on its recep-

ject of slavery, which he supposed would be excluded, if he might judge, by the action of the House this morning, and he should not, therefore, present them. Mr. WELLER presented a petition for the recognition of Mr. Cowes had several petitions on the subject of ala-

Mr. STORELEY presented several, which shared th

Mr. CHITTENDER moved to lay the question of refer-

Mr. Chittender moved to lay the question of reference on the table.

Mr. Profest celled for the ayes and noce.

An honorable member moved an adjournment.

Mr. Profest repeated his call for the syes and noce.

The Strange stated the question of adjournment and added that the gentleman from indiana had demanded the ayes and noce thereon.

Mr. Profest side thereon.

Mr. Profest side his call for the ayes and noce did not apply to the motion for an adjournment.

Mr. Wiss rose amilist great confusion, and said there had been so much confusion that he and some of his friends knew not what question was before the House, and consequently knew not how to not; he desired, therefore, that the question should be stated by the Chair.

Chair.

The Spraken stated the question, and sail decided the instructions to be out of order.

A GENTLEMAN was heard in the confuse the c

with Mr. J. G. Floyd asked what the penalty was, provided the gentleman did not vote.

The Speakers said it was in the power of the House to exercise its authority.

Mr. J. G. Floyd. What, when there was no provision of that sort?

The Clerk then called "Samuel Gordon."

Mr. Gordon. Here. (Laughter.)

A Voick was heard observing "you must vote."

Mr. Gordon. What is the question? (Laughter.)

The Speaker and from New York that the 37th Rule of the House required him to vote; and then explained the sature of the question.

Mr. Adams.—The Speaker says the question is on laying part of the petition on the table; I did not understand it so.

The Speaker.—The speaker did not say so now: he said there was the question of reception of the latter part of the petition, and the motion was to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. Adams.—If it is a question of reception, every one who has voted "aye" has voted for the reception—(laughter.)

The Speaker.—The gentleman from Massachusetts is not in order.

Mr. Adams.—Well, I believe I am in order. (laughter.)

The SPEAKER.—The gentleman from Massachusetts is not in order.

Mr. Advas.—Well, I believe I am in order, (laughter) I want to know what the questien is. I refused myself to answer.

The SPEAKER.—The gentleman from Massachusets is not in order. The question before the Housee is on the refusal of the gentleman from New York to vote.

Mr. Gondon and some half dozen other gentlemen were crying "Mr. Speaker."

Mr. Lewis Williams hoped order would be preserved.

Mr. Gondon.—I ask then to be excused from voting.—Loud cries of "Its too late"—and "why don't you vote?")

The Speaker proposed to announce the vote as it stood before further proceedings were had.

Mr. Arnold desired that the gentleman from New

The SPRAKE proposed to announce the vote as it stood before further proceedings were had.

Mr. Arnold desired that the gentleman from New York should vote first.

Mr. Wisk inquired if the rule was not imperative upon all. Other gentlemen were on the floor at the same time, but Mr. Gordon removed the difficulty—by voting "syc." (Cries of "well, that's settled.")

Mr. Wisk thought the House should have begun at A before it got to G, and should compel another gentleman

ing and continuing the institution of slavery, or keeping human beings in bondage.

Mr. Wess asked if that did not come within the rule.

Mr. Geodina seed if that did not come within the rule.

Mr. Geodina seed in that the Speaker would perceive, it only asked that the people of the free States should be exempted from protecting slavery. If the gentleman from Virginia admitted that they were bound, and could not be exempt, he would of course admit the constitutionality of the free States to abolish. It was a question, whether the people of the free States were to be bound to support slavery.

Mr. Wisz.—I object to its reception, and I move to lay the question of reception on the table.

Mr. Abas.—I rise to a question of order, and that is whether the gentleman from Virginia has the right to make a motion and then move to lay his own motion on

Mr. CAMPRELL explained that the question of reception

Mr. Greenwa.—I merely wish to say — lorder, question a The Spraker.—The question is on laying the question of reception on the table. The syes and noes were demanded and ordered.

Mr. Arnold.—Did I understand the Speaker to decide that the petition does not conflict with the flat rule.

The Spraker.—I have so decided.

Mr. Arnold .—Oh! that's all I want to know.

on the Sabbath.

Mr. SHARLECK J. ANDREWS effered a petition on the subject of the 21st rule, and remonstrating against the stigmatising abolition petitions, or treating them in a different manner from other petitions.

Mr. CAMPBELL raised the same question as before, and

on.

Mr. Annaews said he had fifteen petitions on the sub-oct of slavery, which he supposed would be excluded, if

very, but he was unwilling to occupy the time of the Hause by calling for the syss and noes, believing that the same course would be foliawed. He, however, felt bound to present them, and the House could dispass of them as it thought proper. He presented several, and the question of reception was in each case laid on the

Mr. Stokeley presented several, which shared the same fate.

The Bankhurt Law.

Mr. Garritt Davis presented a prition which was derstood in some way to relate to the Bankhart Law.

Mr. Crayens moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report a bill to repeathe Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Prespirate said if a vote was to be taken on this question, he should move a call of the House.

Mr. Lot Warken was understood to move the previous question on the question of the reference of the petition.

Mr. G. Davis rose to a question of order. If the previous question was sustained, there could be no debate; but if the previous question were not sustained, a debate might arise, and the subject could be laid over.

Mr. Proprit said, on that point of order there were decisions made at the last session. If there was any objection, the Speaker had decided that was sufficient to lay the question over, even when the previous question had been called. And if it were not so, some gentlementing the property of their resolutions when when some order of reference.

Mr. Crayenesser moved to lay the question of reference.